WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1892.

DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year 2 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY. Per Year B Oc DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

licetion wish to have rejected articles returned,

The Celebration To-day.

Four hundred years ago, on Oct. 12, at two o'clock in the morning, a gun fired on the Pints announced to the little fleet of Co-LUMBUS that at last the unknown land actually had been sighted.

At ten o'clock of the evening before, as the journal edited by Las Casas records, the Admiral had perceived a light, "appearing like the light of a wax candle moving up and down," and he "held it for certain that land was near." COLUMBUS accordingly gave orders "to keep a strict watch upon the forecastle and look out diligently for land;" and all hands were awake and intent when the Pinta's signal gun gave the welcome intelligence.

To-day, therefore, will see the culmination of the great celebration of that discovery in New York. When afterward Columbus approached the mainland of South America he imagined that the River Orinoco was the sacred River Gihon, flowing from the Garden of Eden. The New World he found is not an earthly paradise, a land of perfect peace and happiness, but of a verity it has proved to be a land of hope and promize for all mapkind.

Here in this republic seventy millions of people are enjoying to-day a larger measure of political freedom and material prosperity than ever before fell to the lot of any nation, and a greater than any other now existing in the world enjoys at the present time. They are people, too, who came to the United States poor and of humble social condition, or they are descended from those who immigrated hither in the same estate. From the beginning of the colonial settlement of this country until now the number of immigrants of wealth and social distinction has been few. The rich men of to-day who are descendants of families which were rich one hundred years ago, at the foundation of the republic, are a very small body. The great mass of the prosperous were poor even a generation ago, and the whole population has risen both socially and materially since that time. The vast majority of them have come hither since 1846, or they are the descendants of immigrants who crossed the Atlantic poor and humble during the present century.

It is not surprising, then, that the commemoration of the discovery of America four hundred years ago to-day awakens an extent and a degree of popular enthusiasm never before approached in New York. The spontaneous decoration of the town at the time of the Centennial celebration and the display of patriotic sentiment the occasion called forth seemed to reach the highest limit possible; but New York to-day is stirred much more universally and profoundly. From one end of the town to the other, in the streets of the poorest and the avenues of the richest, the demonstration of popular enthusiasm is fairly bewildering. All New York is hung with banners. It is the grandest demonstration in all American history. At no time during the progress of the Columbian Fair can Chicago equal it. Outside of the official parades the display is the spontaneous expression of the gratitude and poetic and romantic sentiment of the people themselves. They are giving to this great occasion a grandeur which overshadows even the magnificent formal celebration prepared by the committee and the authorities in charge of the official ceremonies. From far and near visitors are ing in numbers which exceed the vas crowds attracted to this town by the Centennial celebration.

The people themselves have taken charge of the demonstration, and they have gone far beyond the managers who set out to make it for them. They have shown a more vivid imagination. The occasion appeals more to their poetlo sentiment. It is the celebration of an event which in the true popular estimation is the greatest in all istory, the discovery of a new world and the opening up of the land which has brought the highest benefits to mankind.

Hence now that this unexpected popular outburst has occurred, this unexampled display of patriotic sentiment, we see that such an expression of enthusiasm is provoked naturally and inevitably by a celebration like that of to-day.

It is Democracy Against the Field.

This year's Presidential contest is to be a stand-up fight for the victorious side, and a knock-down for the vanguished. Extraneous outside third-party movements will not materially affect the result. That is now certain. A few voluble persons continue to make great claims of support for the Populists, but they are no longer listened to, and their boasts of extensive following no longer gain credence or are deemed worthy of answer.

We also hear less than we did two months ago of the Presidential election being thrown into the House of Representatives. The Farmers' Alliance movement, which spread over the South, West, and Southwest, overturning party majorities, upsetting political calculations, dismissing distinguished leaders to enforced obscurity, and threatening a veritable third party of new ideas, methods, and purposes, has with the near approach of the election shrivelled and subsided. The members are resuming their former political allegiances, the great majority returning to the Democratic party in the South and to the Republican party in the West.

In the Eastern and Middle States the Farmers' Alliance Populists had taken no old and attained no importance. All efforts to put the movement on a stable basis failed utterly. It was and is a languishing affair, without a breath of real life or an ounce of

The recent elections in the South have revesled the collapse of the third party there, and in most Western States its increasing weakness has led to fusion with opponents These transactions are the best evidence of the hopelessness of a straightout struggle on the lines successful in 1890.

Sensible and experienced observers have expected this from the first. Off-year movements always result in the same way. It was so with the Grangers in 1874, the Greenbackers in 1878, the Anti-monopolists in 1882, and the Labor party in 1886. Strong at | by the passenger carriages. first by reason of local conditions and grievances, and gaining impetus from the eaction which every four years follows a end, will constitute a train. The carriages

hotly contested Presidential election, they reveal no powers of endurance when subjected to a test of a national fight. Such movements are ephemeral. When they cease to grow, they die. They have no always change ends upon arrival at a terhealthy political life.

It is well for the cause of Democracy in the present contest that this is so, for while | the carriages will be alike, but they will the practical break-down of third-party movements in the Western States is a source of disappointment and regret, it is much more than offset by the swinging through communication by means of a back into the Democratic column of many Southern States which were heretofore considered doubtful, and the regaining of electoral votes which were necessary to success. When a party is intrenched in political power, and seeks by the most audacious and unconstitutional methods to perpetuate its rule, it can be dislodged only by a union of all opposition forces, and not by division, dis ord, and recrimination in the ranks of those who are natural allies when united upon an issue of supreme

importance to the people's welfare. Foolish persons, politically useless, who enjoy as a pastime the building of political air castles and card houses with the votes in the electoral college in various mathematical contrivances, are about the only ones who deplore the bringing up of the Presidential contest to the serious, genuine, well-defined, and enduring lines of difference between the two great parties. For the great body of voters who care nothing for arithmetical combinations, and a great deal for substantial results, there are but two parties in the field. Votes not cast for the nominees of either are votes thrown away. Whoever is not opposed to the odious tyranny of Federal control in State elections, abets and assists the Republican leaders in the plot which the Minneapolis platform justified and applauded. Whoever is not with the Demoeratic party, in its gallant struggle for the preservation of popular rights, is against it, and his proper place is in the Republi-

can ranks. No Democrat has any reason to complain because the third-party movements are eliminated from the contest. Such a condition of things is necessar; for Demoeratic success, and it is welcome in consequence. At the same time, another fact is not to be lost sight of: The Prohibitionists are losing ground. This is one of the dangers of the present situation, for most of these Prohibitionists are former Republicans. There were 30,000 of them in New York in 1888, 14,000 in Wisconsin, 8,000 in New Jersey, 4,200 in Connecticut, and 595 in West Virginia, where the Democratic plurality, be it remembered, was only 532.

"The Most Odious and Atroclous of All Measures."

The Hon. FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL, & Senator in Congress from Missouri, is a good deal of a tariff reformer, but he knows that tariff reform isn't at the front this year. In a speech at Fulton the other day he gave this sound and clear exposition of the chief issue of this year's campaign:

"I would to Gop the Republican party had not disgraced this nation by the introduction of the Force bill. It was an insult to the American people, Democrats and Republicans alike. It was aimed not alone at the South but at the great cities of the North and West also. It would place the power in the hands of unscrupulous men to corrupt and intimidate the to ing millions of this country. Of all measures, this is the most odious and atroctous. Permit the Republicans to again control the House of Representatives and they will pass the Force bill. They will not then ask you for your opinion, but suforce their ewn. Every mill owner can then control his own workmen's votes by holding over them the loss of their situations. Deputy marshala can go into the home of a foreign-born citizen and, asking for his naturalization papers, put them in his pocket and walk away. No graver question ever existed. I hope and know that every Democrat wil realize this and vote for GROVER CLEVELAND and the entire Democratic ticket, county, State, and national "

The Democrats of New York stand side by side with the Democrats of Missouri. All schools and sects of Democratic economists are fighting the Force bill, the biggest iniquity in sight. The heart and conscience of the Democracy are aroused. Seldom have the Democrats been more confident. They are fighting for a great principle and not for a man.

This odious and atrocious measure must be beaten.

The Elevated Railway in Liverpool. It is a suggestive fact that the great English city of Liverpool, finding street railroads or tramways, whether operated by horse power or electricity, inadequate for the requirements of urban passenger travel, has decided to imitate not London but New York, and has built not an underground but an elevated railway.

The elevated railroad, or, as Englishmen prefer to call it, the overhead railway, now nearly completed in Liverpool, traverses the whole length of the famous docks of that city, a distance of six miles. The north and south extensions, which have been authorized by act of Parliament, go far beyond the docks and give access to residence neighborhoods. With the exception of a short section, where the line passes under coal sidings, the whole railway is overhead, as its name indicates, and it passes just above the tracks of the Dock Railway, which is a surface road.

The Liverpool elevated railway is made of plate-iron girders supported upon channel-iron columns and carrying an iron flooring, upon which the permanent way is laid without any intervening ballast. The normal spans are fifty feet, but there are some twice as large. The columns are grouted into cast-iron sockets, bedded in and bolted to masses of concrete that form the foundation. The strength of the floor has been tested to the point of destruction, the deflections at each increase of load being carefully tabulated. It will interest civil engineers to know that under a test load of thirty tons the deflection at the centre was nil, and that under a load of 110 tons it was two inches. The floor plates ultimately collapsed under a weight of 163 tons and with a deflection of ten inches. We may add that on this ele vated railway there are fifteen stations built upon iron girders and columns, the platforms being about 115 feet long by 12 feet wide and 3 feet above rail level. Access to the platforms is gained from the street by four staircases at the more important stations. Thus far the resemblance to the

New York model is very close. Where the Liverpool elevated railway differs from ours is in the motive power. It is to be worked by electricity. sanaratatas a station about the middle of the fine. At this station are four engines, each capable of working up to 400 indicated horse power, and each driving a separate ELWELL-PAR-KERdynamo. The electricity will be carried north and south along the line by a steel conductor, placed on porcelain insulators, supported upon cross timbers between the rails of each track. Hinged collectors of cast iron, sliding upon this conductor, will make the connection between the motors upon the train and the dynamos at the generating station. The motors are not placed upon a separate locomotive, but are carried

Two carriages, each seating fifty-six passengers and provided with a motor at one

are to be so coupled as to give a motor at each end of the train, and the motors will be so connected together as to be controlled from either end by the driver, who will minus. The driver will carry a key, without which the motor cannot be operated. All contain compartments for two classes of passengers. As in the cars on our elevated roads, there will be arrangements for

passengers will weigh about forty tons. The carriages will be lighted by electricity and fitted with the WESTINGHOUSE brake. Such is the elevated railway which a resolve to follow American rather than English precedents has led the greatest commercial city in Great Britain, next to London, to construct. We should not forget to append the interesting fact that the total cost of this railway, including equipment, will not exceed \$425,000 a mile.

cord from end to end of the train, under

the control, of course, of the guard or conductor. A train loaded with

The War Ships on Parade.

Four nations were represented by the war vessels of yesterday's naval review in

the upper bay and the North River. Of the foreign ships the most modern and the best in type was Italy's protected cruiser Giovanni Bausan. Alike in her steel hull, her speed, her battery power, and her military masts, with their lighting tops, she was the completest example among our visitors of the unarmored vessels of to-day.

Spain gave us the Infanta Ysabel, an iron vessel, exceeding a little in displacement our Machias, but surpassed by the Dolphin. She was welcome at the COLUMBUS festival

with her flag of red, yellow, and red. France furnished two vessels for the line of which one, the Arethuse, was the largest craft in the foreign contingent, a wooden vessel, with towering masts, effective for display. Her smaller mate, the despatch vessel Hussard, was noticeable with her bark rig and heavy ram-like prow.

Our own white squadron was very miscellaneous in character, yet striking in its collection of types. The Philadelphia, a steel-protected cruiser of 4,824 tons displacement, heavier than any other war vessel in the parade, with her record speed of nearly twenty knots and her twelve sixinch rifles, was a craft for any country to be proud of. The Atlanta, of 3,189 tons, one of our earliest group of steel vessels, and much less fast, was yet noticeable for her very heavy battery of two eightirch and six six-inch rifles. The trim despatch vessel Dolphin, 1,485 tons, the ploneer of our new steel fleet, was there, and so was the coast defender Miantonomoh, with her two turrets, each containing a pair of ten-inch guns, by far the biggest in the show. The Vesuvius, with her high speed and her three tubes for throwing big shells filled with gun cotton. was, like the monitor, a peculiarly American contribution to the fleet. The torpedo boat Cushing, the schoolship St. Mary's, the cutters Grant and Dexter, the coast surveyor Blake, and the lighthouse

craft America rounded out the list. Interesting for its variety and picturesqueness as was this display, it was really only a faint token of what may be expected of the splendid international pageant in these same waters in the spring of 1893.

Connecticut's Double Duty.

Ex-Governor THOMAS M. WALLER'S speech to the Democrate of Birmingham has the true ring.

The national issue in Connecticut is the defeat of the Republican Force bill conspiracy. Governor WALLER's picture of the past is his prophecy for the future if the Force bill should become a law. "There were established," he says, "for the maintenance of Republican authority in the South carpet-bag Courts and carpet-bag Governors, who administered brutal government and impoverished the people. In 1876 these carpet-baggers were equal to the occasion, changing that wicked creed, 'The end justifies the means,' to read. 'Anything to keep the Democrats out.'" Of the present great Democratic revival Governor Wallen said: Inspiriting, indeed, is the news that comes from the front. The reduced majorities of Vermont and Maine show the feeling of the people all over the country. and the splendid speech of I-am-a-Democrat HILL assures us that New York will

give us 40,000 majority." The State issue in Connecticut is the redemption of that commonwealth from the grip which this same Republican party. using the same tricks of unconstitutional law and partisan courts, has fastened upon it. Governor WALLER predicts a majority this year so emphatic that not even holdover Bulkeley and all of his gang can keep the legally elected Democratic Gov-

ernor out of office. Rarely has an individual vote counted for so much as every Domocratic vote cast in Connecticut will count four weeks hence. No Negro Domination in the South! No unjust and unfair Ring Republican Domination in Connecticut!

Whistling.

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN says he is satisfled that President HARRISON will be reelected. The Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER avers the same belief. The only reason for the belief, if belief it is and not bluff, seems to be that Mr. SHERMAN and Brother CAR-TER are trying to persuade themselves that the Democrate want to set up free trade, and bring wee and ruin upon the country Of course Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. CARTER are not really apprehensive of calamity. nor will they take their money out of the savings bank if the Democratic ticket is elected on Nov. 8.

But this old ery and old scheme will not serve again. The Democrats are not engaged in ruining anything except the Force bill. That they mean to dispose of so effectually that the Republicans will never dare to take it up again.

Brother Carter's orators wouldn't howl about ruin and make irrelevant disquisitions about free trade and the currency if they were as sure as they pretend to be of the redection of Gen. HARRISON. They are whistling to keep their spirits up.

The Chinese in New York should know that their countrymen in California are taking a second thought about the registry law. At first they were told by the Six Companies that they must not obey this law, which was got up by the bad devils, and that they must raise \$100,000 to put it down, with the help of the Son of Heaven in Pekin. They have now found out that if they do not obey it they will have to leave this country and go back to China, where money is scarce. This fact has frightened them, and now they are beginning to change their mind and to think it safer to obey the United States Government than the Six Companies.

Several of the California Chinamen have already put their names on the registry bealde their photographs, and it now looks as if all of them would do the same thing within

the next half year. These California Chinamen are very sensible, or, indeed, as the Meli-cans sar, are level-headed, and the thousands of Chinamen in New York would better follow their example. If they don't, they will soon have to leave us, leave this country forever.

Remember ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. 139 Fifth avenue, New York city. He is the man, and that is the address to which your check should go. No small contribution will be too small, no big contribution will be too big. Every dollar sent to Mr. ROOSEVELT will belp to beat the Force bill and to prevent Negro Domination in the South.

The Democratic inspiration this year is in patriotic duty, not in Custom House duties. This important distinction becomes clearer every day as the election approaches.

If there is anything which I dotest more than another, it is that sorrit of increditions historical inquiry which doubts everything in a modern spirit which destroys all the likeness of the heroes which have been the inspiration of heroism through all these enturies.—In. Pages.

It has attacked successively WILLIAM TELL. POCAHONTAS, and CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. There is no length to which its audacity will not go. Dr. DEPEW may have noticed. ever, that up to date there has been no marked depreciation in Contimus stock.

We learn from the hotel registers and other sources of information that a good-sized contingent of the poor le of Chicago are here this week. They have come to behold the metropolitan celebration in honor of Colum-Bus, and to get information for use in Chicago at the celebration of next year. We are not surprised to learn that the lovers of the sublime and beautiful among them are amazed at the spectacular exhibitions they have already witnessed, and are prepared to be still further amazed at the others yet to be presented. New York always has exhibitions that can

not be paralleled elsewhere in America. York itself is a most attractive show all the year round, and now that the city is in festal array it is more attractive than ever.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has become of Rodes Q. Mills?

CANTON, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1802.

He has been ill, seriously til. The reports are that he is getting better, and every Democrat who knows the worth of the Hon. Rouga O. Millis's personal character, and respects his political courage, will be giad to hear the news of his complete restoration to health.

It is a stultifying protest that certain stilted Bostonians have entered against the setting up in Boston of a public statue of that intrepld Irish-American, high-spirited poet. and accomplished editor, the late JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY of Boston. They say that the Irishman's statue should not be raised until after the statues of several worthy native Bostonians, long since deceased, have been set up. Why should O'REILLY be thus honored while certain deserving descendants of the Puritans have yet no statues?

For a first-rate reason. For the reason that the friends and admirers of O'REILLY have got up a fund of nearly \$20,000 to pay for his statue, while the money needed to raise the other statues has not yet been collected from the Bostonians. Let these self-stultifying descendants of the original Boston stock set up all the statues they are willing to pay for without saying a word about the statue of the young Irish patriot who honored their town by living in it. There have been at least twenty native Bostonians deserving of statues.

The Intest Government expedition to Mount St. Elias has presumably settled the vexed questions with regard to that clusive summit. The contradictory reports of various travellers have assigned the mountain now to Canada and again to the United States, while other observers have given it a mixed nationality by making it straddle the boundary line. Then its height has been variously computed by scientific observers. The United States Coast Survey in 1874 gave it a height of 19.500 feet. The blundering measurements of 1800 reduced it to the almost commonplace stature of 15.425 feet, which was a great blow to 8t. Elias's pretensions as the loftiest of all North American summits. Last year Mr. Russell. restored the mountain to its pre-eminence by the positive assertion, based upon his trian gulations, that St. Ellas is over 18,000 feet

One of the special missions of this year's expedition was to settle these disputed points. The party has now returned with the news high, and we shall doubtless have the exact figures as soon as the calculations have been reduced. The glad tidings are also proclaimed that the top of the great mountain is certainly a mile or so on our side of the border. The eagle may scream and the Stars and Stripes float above the topmost snows with perfect propriety.

It is housed these latest computations are made on a sure and solid basis, and that the nationality of St. Elias and its proper rank among big mountains are now firmly estab-

Some East African natives have conceived so exalted an idea of their missionary friends and so low an estimate of the rest of the white race that they recently informed a passing explorer that unless he was a missionary they preferred he should not visit their town, a mly missionaries were welcome there. These fortunate natives have evidently not been perplexed by the teachings of rival sects which have a tendency, among savages, to destroy confidence even in missionaries. It was King MTESA who remarked, on a certain occasion, after hearing both Catholic and Protostant teachers expound their views, that the good men had mixed him up so that he didn't know what to believe, and he thought, on the whole he had better cling to his idols.

The Chief Judgeship.

To the Editor of The Sun-So: No intelligent Democrat believes that if the nomina-tion of a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals were to be left to a Democratic State Conven tion at this time anybody but a Democrat would be nominated for that high office. Why should the State Committee do what a State Convention certainly would not do; that

is nominate a Republican? It is preposterous to protend that this course is proposed out of friendliness to that honorable man and excellent Judge, Charles Andrews.

Every argument that can be urged in favor of the nomination of Judge Andrews by the Democrats existed when Chief Judge Ruger was nominated and elected.

If it he said that the debt of the Democratic party to Judge Maynard demands that a place shall be left for him upon the bench, and hence that the Chief Judge be nominated from the present court, what difficulty is there in naming one of the Democratic members of that tribunal for the first place in it? Why not take Peckham, or Earl, or Gray, or O'Brien? NEW YORK, Oct. 11. A D. MOCRAT.

The Disc very of Mr. Shechan's Merits, From the St. Laure Kepuller.

New Yors, Oct. 7.—Lead, they, Sneehan was the most vigorous environe, and persistent opionent of Cleveland in the Chicago Convention. I conversed with him at Chicago before and after the nomination, and have had several conversations with him here during the last few days. He is by no means the kind of man that we find described in the Magwanty press. He is a political tile figure by tician it is true, but he is also a statesman. He is a lawer of conspicuous ability; he is a gentleman of culture and dignity; he is true to his friends and entire, but he is also rue to his party. He is the practical manager of the campaign here in New York, and

The Irony of a Name. From the Atchism Duily Globe.

A woman in Happy Hollow whips her husband.

THE DEMOCRATIC BATTLE CRY. Wil. Be "No fo es Bil', No Negro Dom Inniton P Throughout the Campaign,

From the Philiple phia Record. New York, Oct. 7 .- There is much satisfaction at Democratic national headquarters over the news from the Georgia election. No Force bill, no negro domination, will be the Pemocratic battle cry to the end of the campaign The result of the elections in Georgia and Florida this week has convinced the managers of the national campaign more than ever that the Force bill is the issue of the contest. They say it will keep the South solid against all the combinations the Republicans and the Third party can make.

From the Norfolk Landmark. The Republicans of the North say that the saue in the South is the "Force bill," and that it is the main issue which the Democrats are making. Of course that is the main issue the Democrats are making, because it is the chief

question in the whole contest. From the Eichmond State. In view of the fact that the Force bill, which means negro domination in the South, and consequently a fatal paralysis to the South's material interests, is the great aim of the Republican party and their allies, the Weaverites, it is inconceivable how any decent white man in the South can think of voting either

the Republican or Third party ticket. From the Robmand Diguest. The people of West Virginia know from experience what a Force bill is. Under what was called a State registration law the Republican Governor, Boreman, dld, in 1800, go to Washington city in person and procure a company of New York troops (yes, New York troops) to be sent to West Virginia to ald in the perpetuation of Republican rule in that State. Under the nas tional Force bill recommended by the Minneapolis Corvention the ballot box will in every State be surrounded by Federal soldiers as a means of perpetuating the rule of the sec-tional Republican party.

From the St. Louis Republic. It would be far better, because more courageous and manly, to propose at once the overthrow of our institutions and the substiution for them of a despotism of the dark ages. The bill confers a power upon the Federal machinery to do what the Emperor of Germany dare not do anywhere in his dominions. It contains none of the guarantees of fairness and freedom of expression which the election law of Germany has. It has none of the checks which should exist to protect honest and free voters against the intimidation and fraud which an unscrupulous and desperate party would not hesitate to practise. It is a vile monstresity, and would prove one of the blackest blots on the history of American legislation.

Howany intelligent and patriotic citizen, interested in the continued prosperity of his country, who desires its peace and general welfare and a perpetuation of its power and glory, can uphold a party that seeks to array section against section, citizen against citizen. and to practically obliterate those lines of local government which the wisest of our statesmen have deemed most necessary for the preservation of our liberties, we cannot understand. It should not be a party issue. It is an issue between patriotism and spoils, between prosperity and decay, between peace and disorder and strife and riot-tetween freedom and despotism. But the Republican party formulated the bill, passed it through the House. approved it in their platform, and proclaim it as a cherished object of legislation. By it they must stand or fall.

From the San Francisco Eraminer This bill was one of the grossest attempts to centralize power that have ever been made since the organization of the Republican party, and the principle involved in it was especially pleasing to President Harrison

and his Administration. It means nothing less than the abrogation of the State election laws by a system of machinery that is wholly in the hands of the Federal judiciary, the absolute control of the House of Representatives, and, incidentally, the political domination of the negro race in the Southern States. It means unwarranted interference by Gevernment with a power of the States expressly guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and this aut cratic function is delegated to Federal Judges who are given office for life by the President. The enforcement of details is placed in the hands of "discreet" Super visors of Elections and deputy marshals, who are responsible only to the Judges of the Circult Court, and the whole system is elaborated with regulations that amount to nothing less than the establishment of bayonet law.

The Lodge bill met not only with the oppo sition of the South, but also with the condemnation of many conservative Republicans as well as the Democratic party in the North. The issue is much broader than the mere question of negro supremney in the Southern States, and all men of judgment perceived that the Force bill principle enacted into law would be a most dangerous instrument in the hands of any Administration that might be in-clined to lengthen its least of power against the will of the people. Indeed, with such a piece of political machinery, a usuaper would have no need of openly soizing upon the mini-tary to secure permanently the reins of gov-eroment. The Force ! ill is not dead, and will not be

until the party that conceived it is beaten be youd the possibility of giving it statutory life.

COLUMBIS DAY.

The Hustrious Occasion Viewed from Sev-A SENTIMENT FROM A COMPATRIOT.

To the Epiron or The Sex-Size Christopher Columous, son of Italy and father of America. Columbus eracted a monument to science by the magnitude of his conception. We erect a monument to Commbus to perpetuate his triumphs. Carac. Alexander, and Napole in, whom the world calls heroes, crushed nations to agrandice themselves. Columbna discovered a continent to beneft mankind. Heaven's brightest sun, be atoned for the darkness of

The year 1402 was happy with the dawn of anknown splender. The year 1802 is happier with the immertal lories that followed it

IS IT JUST AS WELL THAT HE DID NOT DISCOVER

NORTH AMERICA : To the Epiron of Tax Sex-Sic : No one presumes to question the daring of Columbias or 10 unders a lie the

mmenso pervice that his discovery conterned. But while colchrating the great event, we should be de-youtly grateful that the flag under which he sailed and which he planted does not thest over our country. A light of lards was the means that prevented such a calainity and saved the United States from becoming

on integral portion of the Spanish kinedom.

It happened in this way: The meanabon of the birds to the South attracted the attention of Cetambes's lientenant, Pinzon, who advised eating in that direc-tion. After a long debate Columbus yielded to the opinion of his subordinate and steered to the southwest. This change in the stop's course caused Columbus to land on San Saivador, one of the Bahama Islands, and curiously exemplifies the effect of small and apparently trivial events in moniding the destiny of a nation and in bringing about great results in the

Had Columbus treated the migration of the birds with indifference or ignored the importunities of Pin ron he would have pursued his original ro ste and, as a consequence. landed in the vicinity of the Virginia coast, and unfuried thereon the standard of Spain. Under that flag our present civilization would have LET THE HOLIDAY BE GENERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-S. Please request all nerchants to close their places of business on We a ... day at moon, and give their employees a chame to take rt in the general holiday. A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

To the Emitat or The Sun-Sie; Here in a gentlar the way of a deadly parallel and a bealth) perpen liculars

Bussia: Choicra
Germany: Choicra
France Choicra

America Nacholera: England Cholers.

What would the colubration of the present week have cen if it had not been for Dr. Jenkins! THE DIFFERENCE.

To the Entres or Tax Sex-Sec. This is the difference: 14:2 - America in sight. 18:2 - America out of sight.

RUDSON COUNTY REPUBLICANA

They Hold Two Alleged Conventions and Hee (he Naval Parade.

The Republicans of Hudson county held two conventions in Wood's Hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. Very little interest was taken in either Convention, so little, in fact, that fully one-third of the delegates did not make their appearance. They found the naval parade and the Columbus celebration in New York more interesting. At 2 o'clock, the time fixed for opening the first Convention, two men were sitting in chairs tipped tack against the railing at the head of the stairs. They looked around as THE SUN reporter reached the top, and one of them exclaimed, with a sigh of evident relief:

Well, here's another one. They'll all get here by and by." The two mon, who were delegates, and the janitor of the hall were the only persons there.

visor of Elections Thomas McEwan, Jr., Secretary. Mr. McEwan has been Secretary of all the Republican conventions held in Hudson county in the last ten or fifteen years.

Mr. McGro made an elatorate speech. It is probably the speech is intends to make during the campaign, for he discussed all the issues that are likely to come up, and carnestly urged the delegates to vote the Republican ticket on election day. The speaker scored the Democratic party for increasing the Governor's salary from \$5,900 to \$10,000 a year, and denounced the extravagance of paying the Governor salary from \$5,900 to \$10,000 a year, and denounced the extravagance of paying the Governor was at his office only three days in the week during the session of the Legislature, and only one day in the week during the remainder of the year.

Mr. McGree denounced the coal combination as one of the most outrageous and gigantic monopolies that was ever brought into existence. He said the Democratic rarty must be held responsible for it. Although it was true that Gov. Abbett vetoel it. Although it was true that Gov. Abbett vetoel it. Although it was true that Gov. Abbett vetoel it. Although it was true that Gov. Abbett vetoel it. Although it was true that Gov. Abbett vetoel it. Although it concluding his remarks the Chairman encourage; said:

These facts, Mr. McGree said, made no difference. The Democratic party must be held responsible. The only way the people can get reform is by electing Republicans to office. In concluding his remarks the Chairman encouragingly said:

Don't be afraid to nominate candidates, and the men nominated must not be afraid to accept."

and the men nominated must not be afraid to accept."

A delegate moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Senator and that the roll be called.

"There is no need of calling the roll." Secretary McEwan suggested, "the district delegations can fill vacancies, and the Chairman can cast the vote for the delegation.

Mr. McEwan sawthat more than one-third of the delegates were absent, and calling the roll under such circumstances would not be advisable from a political standpoint. Mr. McEwan's suggestion was adopted, and the result was the nomination of J. Herbert Potts by a unanimous vote. A committee was appointed to notify him.

Dr. Henry Rothe of Harrison was nominated for Coroner in response to the entnest appeal

Dr. Henry Rothe of Harrison was nominated for Coroner in response to the entriest appeal of a delegate from that section. He said in a most emphatic manner:

"The Republicans of Harrison are entitled to something. We have never held an office up there, and we think it's time we got some consideration. The Republicans have never given us anything. The Democrats always look out for their men in Harrison. If we get this nomination it will help the tickel."

A delegate from Hayonne said the Republicans were having a hard fight there and if the nomination for Coroner vere given to a Bayonne man it would help the party. He nominated Dr. S. V. Morris, who was formerly a city physician of Jersey City. The Convention considered Harrison more in need of help than Bayonne.

a city physician of the particle of the particle county Convention then adjourned and the Congress Convention was called to order by ex-Mayor Collins.

The Congress Convention was called to order by ex-Mayor Collins.

The same officers were selected. The Convention was very tame. Druggist Frank C. Cole, who has persistently declined nominations for a great many years, was persuaded to allow his name to be used and was nominated without opposition. He was a delegate to the Convention and accepted, a broad smile spreading over his face as he said. "I believe I will be elected." The same clatform was adopted by both Conventions, denouncing the Democratic party and the "ring," and urging everybody to vote for Harrison and Reid.

SATS THE INDIANS WERE SWINDLED. Copt. Lee's Report to Gen. Miles About the \$67,500 Attorney- Fees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- Gen. Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, submits the report of Capt. Lee about the dissatisfaction of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians owing to the deductions for so-called attorneys' fees of \$07,500 from the moneys due them in payment for part of their reservation

opened for settlement. tart. Lee finds that the so-called contract was a fraud, and that it represented only a minority of the Indians in interest: that the signatures of this minority were procured through misrepresentation and deceit, and that the Indians never knowingly authorized any attorneys to receive \$17,000,00 any part of the \$1,500,000 promised them by the United States Commission, and that the persons who received the money never rendered any beneficial service to the Indians which could equitably entitle them to any part of the

money. Gen. Miles recommends an appropriation of \$1,560,000 for an encampment of 90,000 State troops and 10,000 Federal troops at Chicago during the World's Fair.

MR. BONNER'S OFFER.

It Still Holds Good, but Does Not Apply to Parum itie bulktes.

To the Europe of The Sun-Sie One year ago, in discusting the question of "the two-minute trotter." ! took the conservative view, and stated in a published is ter to sen. Tracy Secretary of the Navy, who was the first man, so far as I know to predict that a horse would set it in that time, that I had offered to give \$5,000 to the owner of any horse that would trot with in two years in 2 05-to say nothing of two minutes, or any of the Grand Circuit tracks from Cleveland to Harb ford, im insive. I was careful to specify the Grand Cir. cast tracks because I knew then what a well-informe writer stated in the freedom week ago, that the nature of the land-the peaces solt-had given Indiana and lowe what he terms "marvellous tracks." My other stat bolds good, but the performance must be made, of rourse, to one of the old regulation sulface, the only ones that were in use at the time the older was made-net to a sulfay with the last bearing axies and presumation tires which have only come into use during the past two months and which have revolutionized all bar-ness records including both pacing and frotting. In 1885, when Maul 8, traffed in 2008g, the best

time made by the wheelmen was 2.35ig. They have now, by the new of the hall-bearing axies and prevails the, reduced the time to 2.02.5 on a regulation track and 1.5d 3.5 on a kite track; and because, under the same conditions, both frotters and parers have reduced their time about five seconds within two months, we are virtually naked to believe by some cothusiastic persons that these same horses are five sec outs better than they were two months ago. Hew I am frequently asked the question by reporters and others. " flow much faster do you think the new bal-

bearing pheumatic suky is than the old style suky?" From the trade I have given it, and from all the informatten I can gather from both trainers and owners o horses, I feel safe in saying it will average the sec onds. It makes more than that difference with some t my own horses. The trainers at Meadwile put it at ix seconds. The owner of Pickett, with a record of 2:185, says it makes from four to five seconds' differ ence with his horse. Charles Caffrey A Co., the well-known suiky builders, write to me that in their opinion it averages from three to use sevends faster and Mr Walker, the freasurer of the Linest livesmy Croic Company, writes, "To the best of an knowle edge, we should say that the difference was from four to six seconds tester."

But stronger than all these statements is the markel lous way in which all records have been stored out on all kinds of tracks, in all sections of the country since the ball-bearing axie and pneumatic tire came into use ROBERT HONNER

Mercly as a Suggestion.

Locathe Phicery Mail.

A Hansas girl is said to have had embroidered on her suspenders the inspiring legend, "Stand up for Kansas." Begging pardon for interfering, we suggest that "Brace up for Kansas." would be in better form.

Rid vourself of the discomfort and danger attending a cold by using fir Jayne's Expectorant, as old setab-ished cutative for coughs, sore throat, and pulmonary disctions—4da.

TOLEDU'S BUODLE ALDERMEN.

They Fixed a Schedule of Prices for Agreeing to Legislation,

Tolepo, Oct. 11.-The trial of Councilman Daly on the charge of boodling was resumed this morning. R. P. Swain, the Councilman who turned State's evidence, gave the dates, amounts, &c., agreed upon by the combine, and gave as a reason for withdrawing from it that he had concluded that it was not right. Councilman Felker testified that he attended two meetings of the combine and was satisfied he should not become a party to the deals. City Clerk Lamb produced the records showing the votes of the Councilmen on the corporation ordinances, and was on the stand

when court adjourned. Swain testified that shortly after the municipal elections last spring a ring was formed among certain members of the loard of Coun-cilmen to exact bribes for the passage of im-The two men, who were delegates, and the janitor of the hall were the only persons there.

"What time does this Convention meet?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I dueno," answered one of the men.
"It was called for 2 o'clock, but I guess all the boys have gone to see the naval parade."

"Don't go away," he continued, with some anxiety in his tone as the reporter turned to go down the stairs again, "they'll get here."

An hour and a half later ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins, Chairman of the County Committee, thought it advisable to call the Convention to order. At the suggestion of J. Flavel McGee the Senatorial Convention was called first. Mr. Metice was elected Chairman and Chief Supervisor of Elections Thomas McEwan, Jr., Secretary. Mr. McEwan has been Secretary of all the Republican conventions held in Hudson county in the last ten on filteen years.

Mr. Alctice made an elastorate speech. It is probably this speech be intends to make during the campaign, for he discussed all the issues that are likely to come up, and earnesily urged the delegates to voic the Republican ficket on election day. The speaker scored the Benocratic party for increasing the Governor's salary from \$5,000 to \$the Republican ficket on election day. The speaker scored the Benocratic party for increasing the Governor's salary from \$5,000 to \$the Republican ficket on election day. The speaker scored the Benocratic party for increasing the Governor's salary from \$5,000 to \$the Republican ficket on election day. The speaker scored the Benocratic party for increasing the Governor's salary from \$5,000 to \$the Republican ficket on election day. The speaker scored the Benocratic party for increasing the Governor's salary from \$5,000 to \$the Republican ficket on election day. The speaker scored the first that are altered to delegate to voic the Republican ficket on election day. The speaker scored the first that are altered to delegate to voic the Republican first first that are altered to delegate to voic the Republican first first that are altered to

STORIES ABOUT LIZZIE BORDEN.

The Boston Globe Admits that the Rosen

Boston, Oct. 11.—Several Boston newspapers this morning print two or more columns each giving the results of their investigations into the details of the Globe's story yesterday in connection with the Borden murder case. In their headlines the Journal pronounces the story a "gigantic fabrication;" the Herald says" It is full of flaws, and based on false-hoods;" the Post calls it a "colossal fake," and the News says "it is all lies."

The papers agree in stating that the assertion that Lizzie Borden has been unchaste is ab solutely untrue. They agree, too, in the conclusion that many of the alleged "witnesses" whose testimony was anticipated have no existence in fact. The Journal says: "The Journal reporter has scoured Fall River from Bowenville to Globe village and from the shore to Flint village hunting down the various persons whose names were given at the

shore to Flint village hunting down the various bersons whose names were given at the head of the various 'afildavits' preceding the statement 'they would testify to.' In about every instance they were found to be absolutely fletitious." Details are given showing that Mr. and Mrs. Chace, Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Augusta Gunning, Peter Mahany, and G. Romaine, Fittston, do not belong at the address or are not known to the acquaintances ascribed to them.

The Ginte, under a headline saying that the story had been proven wrong in some particulars, says: "Detective F. G. McHenry furnished the Ginte with the Borden story published yesterday morning. He admits it in an interview published herewith. He also asserts that the facts are true. He states that the names and rosidences of the alleged witnesses were purposely given wrong for obvious reasons.

"The Ginte, in the course of its investigation into the details of the story, interviewed Dr. and Mrs. Bowen and the Rev. Mr. Buck on the question of Lizzie Borden's physical condition at the time of the murder, the result of which was the conviction that in this respect, at least, Mr. McHenry was wrong. The story may be wrong in some other ninor particulars, but the weight of evidence favors the main facts as true."

A statement by the reporter who signed yeaterday's story is appended, and is to the effect that he paid Detective McHenry \$5000 for the story and giving the details of the bargain.

POSIMASTERS ACCUSED.

They Are Said to Suppress Democratic Mail Matter in Michigan. DETROIT, Oct. 11 .- Daniel J. Campau, Chairnan of the Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan, has made complaint to Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, against the conduct of the Republican Postmasters of Michigan. These officeholders are now making, at the request of the Republican State Committee, a list of all

of the Republican State Committee, a list of all the voters patrons of their offices with notations as to their politics, connections with farmers movements and labor societies, and are enlisting the prominent Republicans of their towns in the work.

The Chairman further charges that the Postmaster at Pontiac receives numerous papers containing a campaign broadside that is in no sense newspaper matter, in violation of the postal laws. He further charges that Democratic campaign literature, properly addressed and stamped, is thrown into the waste basket by the Republican Postmaster at Shaftesburg. Mr. Roosevelt has replied that the charges will have an immediate investigation.

tion.
Secretary Bates, of the Republican Commit-tee, says the wholesome literature he sends out cannot do anybody harm, and suggests an interview with ex-Postmaster-General Dick-

n on the precedents during his term of Five Sallors Ill with Bert. Bert.

Five Chinese sallors on the British steamer Tetartor, which arrived from the Philippine Islands on Saturday with a cargo of raw sugar and is being unloaded at the American Sugar Refining Company's docks at the foot of South Second street. Williamsburgh, were yesterday found to be suffering with beri-beri, an Asiatio found to be suffering with beri-beri, an Aslatic disease common among Gninese. The vessel is commanded by Capt. William Breitong, and was seventy-the days making the voyage, When the vessel had been one month at sea a Chinese safter died of the disease. The Health Donariment was notified vesteriary morning, and Inspector Callahan had the five safters removed to the flospital for Contagious Diseases at Flatbush.

If 'Tis True, 'Tie Pity,

From the Washington Evening Sto

Promule Washington Erening Star.

A young girl of not more than 22, while on a ynching party one day last summer, took perceptibly too much drink. Everybody supposed that it was an unfortunate accident, but during the subsequent winter, at a ball given in a private house, a similar misadventure happened to her, her condition being such that two young men, who had been on the yachting party aforesaid, were obliged to hide her away up siairs, taking turns at guarding her, so that she could not escape and make an exhibition of horself.

Of course, however, the story got around. There is champagne at dinner parties, champagne at talls, chamiagne on the lawn at detection in the same than was good for them. Any other tempting drinkables, with which the young women are piled by beaux who have more than commonly taken more of the same than was good for them. Any observant terson who will take notice of the fastionable women on coaches at the races or on festive occasions at Newbort will remark that they quite usually exhibit symptoms of having partaken too freely from the bottles that are kept convivally popping. Whet wonder that young married women have frequently to powder their noses.

Mount St. Fillas in Unce Sam's. From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Fremont Morse, assistant excineer in the inited States Coast and Goodelie Survey United States Coast and Goodelle Sury tured yesterday from Stilia, Alaska, we has been engaged since May 4 in adding tablish the boundary between ear A possessions and British Columbia. I servations of Mr. Morse and other generozated in the work establish that position of Mount St. Mas. At. El acon the boundary. It is sust ours with small margin. small margin.

Not Much school o. 1 Promise to a - is June

Watts-lie you to have there is a really "suicide clubs". Potts liming I did see an a to be and of a "vegetation boarding he is to a gago, though.

From Another Point of \$1.0. Longth Chic yellidy T. C.

"The more I see of dogs to led like clawing at Towser from made: the warz warz the better I like mon! Yearw! Spir.